



Hongkong Daily Press.

SUBSCRIBED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

TO THE GLARE
CROOKES' GLASSES
K. LAZARUS
ORTHOPATHIC OPTICIAN
21, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG

No. 19,411. 號一十百四千九萬一第 日四初月七年申庚 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1920. 二第 號七十月八年九國民華中 Page 25 2nd EDITION

JUST LANDED

**ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER**
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:
**CAIDBECK,
MACGREGOR &
CO., LTD.**
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Tel. No. 75

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NEWLY ARRIVED.
A large consignment of RILEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16,
and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
favorite powders—E. O. and SMOKELESS
DIAMOND.

A LING & CO.
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
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Glass, Bedding, Bed-Rooms and
Kitchen Furnishings.
Curtain Making in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
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USUALLY.
Telephone 1212.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON.
14, MIDDLETON HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.	
Week Days	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " 8.30 " 10	
9.00 " " 11.00 " 15	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. 15	
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. 15	
2.30 " " 5.00 " 15	
5.00 " " 8.10 " 10	
Week Days	
8.10 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	
9.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.30 p.m.	
Week Days	
Extra Car—12 midnight	
Week Days	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " 11.00 " 10	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon 15	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. 15	
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. 15	
5.30 " " 6.00 " 10	
6.00 " " 6.30 " 15	
6.30 " " 8.10 " 10	
Week Days	
As on Week Days	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux Road.	
Seater and special tickets available for all cars, but already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application to the Company's Office. No Seater ticket will be issued until payment has been made in Bank Notes or 100/- Cheques or Comparative Order representing Bank Notes.	

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.	
On and after THURSDAY, August 12th, 1920, until further Notice. (All previous time tables cancelled)	
DOWN TRAINS	
CANTON (via Kowloon) by	Time
Express	7.00 a.m.
Mail	7.15 a.m.
Passenger	7.30 a.m.
Freight	7.45 a.m.
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Passenger	3.00 a.m.

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Marine Motors and Motor Boats.

Motor Lighting and Pumping Sets.

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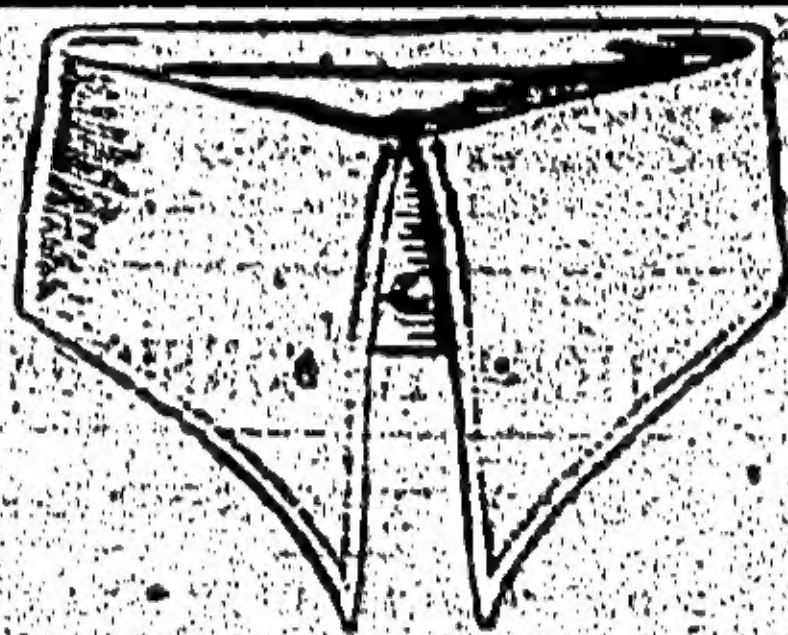
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Thornycroft Oil Fuel System.

Commercial, High-speed and Pleasure Craft.

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Shape 66. Made of white "Summit" Material. This Shape gives the greatest comfort and is deservedly the most popular of all Soft Collar Shapes.

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Flexible, Unbreakable and Beautiful

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Replaces Ordinary Glass in all purposes.

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of

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EL PALACIO

&

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO.

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HOTEL MANSIONS

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By using "BOOKER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTA STARS, SOG FOODS, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of *Long-life* REGULARLY you escape SICKNESS, as all are prepared by the most modern methods, and under the most sanitary conditions, can be EASILY DIGESTED, and give you GOOD HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

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CHINESE ADVISERS ON SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL PROPOSED BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO DIRECT THEM

The delicate and curious question as to whether or not the Chinese advisers to be elected to serve with the Municipal Council should be supported by a Board of Directors has been debated by the Preparation Committee organizing the Chinese Rate-payers' Society, says the *Shanghai Gazette*.

Those in favour of the proposition believe that much valuable assistance will be given the advisers by such a board, as it would represent the views of all the people. Those opposed declare that this system would only result in confusion and would interfere with the scope of authority given the advisers. "If their authority is not very clearly defined, delay and inefficiency will result when they attempt to discharge their duties."

No definite decision was reached at the meeting. The question will be taken up again.

In election of advisers, a system similar to that practiced by the foreign rate-payers will be adopted. When candidates have been nominated and their acceptance of the candidacy has been received, their names will be submitted to the rate-payers for election.

Work on the rate-payers' census is nearly completed. As omissions may have been made in taking the census, it is announced that those having the following qualifications are entitled to vote, and are requested to report to the Avenue Edward VII.

Those who own at least 100 worth of property in the Foreign Settlement.

Those who have been paying an annual property tax of 10 upwards.

Those whose annual rental exceeds the 600 and are paying the tax attached thereto.

JAPANESE SHIPYARD FORCED TO CLOSE DOWN.

Tokio, August 16.

Announcement of the first shipyard suspension of business came yesterday. As a result of shipping conditions, which have as yet shown no evidence of improvement, the Haneda Shipyard at Haneda, Tokyo, held an extraordinary session of its stockholders yesterday and voted to suspend operations indefinitely.

The closing of the Haneda yard has an important bearing on the shipbuilding situation as the Haneda Company is backed by well-known business men and has enjoyed property until the destruction of the last few months.

It was founded in 1905 when the war shipbuilding boom was at its height, and its subscribed capital was ¥1,500,000. Shortly after it was founded, however, the war boom had spent its force and the shipbuilding market started on a decline, which has continued until it has reached lately when men hope and believe in its lowest point.

In addition to the natural loss as a result of the general slump the shipyard which has just closed down was affected more seriously than the other yards because of the fact that it is specialized in the construction of wooden ships.

Steel tonnage was, of course, scarce during the war and wooden ships were in demand, but since the peace slump came, the demand for wooden ships has almost completely disappeared.

The shipyard built a number of wooden ships in its own yards, and the great fall in their value caused serious difficulties. Since that time Haneda Company has practically suspended operations.

Japan Advertiser.

CHINA AND AUSTRIAN LLOYD PRIVY COUNCIL RECOGNISES ITS ITALIAN NATIONALITY.

An important development is reported in connection with the final attribution of the former Austrian Lloyd vessels, a matter in which China is especially interested. The Lloyd Trieste Company, representative of the Lloyd Trieste Company, has communicated the following to Reuters:

"The General Manager of the Lloyd Trieste Company at Trieste reports that the British Government has recognized the Italian nationality of the Lloyd Trieste Company and has confirmed the decision of the Prize Court at Alexandria and Aden which in August, 1914, ordered the detention but the return on the conclusion of peace of the Austrian Lloyd steamers *Koerber* and *Franz Ferdinand* respectively. These vessels will accordingly be restored to the Lloyd Trieste Company in due course."

The Austrian Lloyd fleet, at the conclusion of the armistice was divisible into three categories: (1) vessels still operated by Austria; (2) vessels in the hands of the Allies and (3) vessels under construction. Of these (1) were being operated by the Lloyd Trieste Company, and the international dispute on behalf of the Italian Government, pending Italy's ratification of the Treaty of St. Germain, which they still still under the Italian flag. (2) were registered and launched and are being sailed under the Italian flag. As regards (3) the British Government's decision is the first step in the part of any of the Allies towards restoring the ex-Austrian Lloyd steamers held by them to the present Italian company.

China seized three Austrian Lloyd vessels in August, 1917, namely the *Bohemian* (Hankow), *Dierna* (Hankow) and *Yung* (Hankow). The arguments advanced by the Chinese side then China could not be expected to return these ships to Italy, while Great Britain still retained them, which she (Great Britain) had not intended would appear to be invalidated by the British Government's decision reported above.

STRANGER THAN FICTION. AMAZING ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD.

Facts are often stranger than fiction and the details of an effort which is alleged to have been made in Ceylon to defraud the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia might well form the theme of a sensational and highly improbable novel, says the *Times of Ceylon*.

It is alleged that a young and apparently very respectable, well-known Siamatamby Valupillai, of Neraly, who was employed on an estate in Malakalya, insured his life with the National Mutual Association for Rs. 15,000 under a policy dated July 30th, 1919.

It was a long period endowment policy and in spite of the fact that he was a minor Valupillai made a will on December 31st, 1919, transferring the policy to two of his relatives. On or about May 12th, 1920, the Secretary of the Association received a letter, purporting to be signed by a resident of Neraly, announcing the death of Siamatamby Valupillai. Subsequently a man named A. Sammugam (one of the relatives of whom the "deceased" had transferred the policy in his last will) made an application to the Association for papers to claim the money.

In spite of the fact that everything appeared to be in order, the Association was rather suspicious because it seemed strange that a young man who had taken out a long period endowment policy should have transferred it to an elderly relative who, in the ordinary course of events, could not possibly hope to live long enough to enjoy the benefit of the policy when matured.

Inquiries were then made by P.C. 1348 Sabapathy at Jaffna, Malakalya and elsewhere, and this officer reported that the policy-holder died in Malakalya on April 20th, 1920, and that his body had been cremated within a few hours of his death. Two men only, A. Sammugam and Ramathan Narendran, both of whom were interested in the "deceased," were reported to have been present at the "death-bed."

The Constable's report is alleged, was based upon evidence given by the Medical Officer, the Superintendent of the estate upon which "deceased" was employed, and an official of the Malakalya district hospital.

In consequence of further inquiries made by the National Mutual Life Association a man named Thambiah of Copay, Jaffna, was discovered who stated that on May 9th, 1920, he had seen the "deceased" at Copay, and added that Valupillai was still alive and was residing at Chidambaram, South India.

On June 22nd, 1920, Thambiah and Constable Mahapathy were sent to India to trace the policy-holder, and two days later a telegram was received from the Constable that Valupillai, apparently, was the worse for his recent death and cremation, had been found and given in charge of the local police. The same day a warrant of arrest was despatched to Constable Mahapathy with instructions to escort the "deceased" to Ceylon.

The same day warrants were issued for the arrest of A. Sammugam, of Neraly, Jaffna, and later of Malakalya, and Ramathan Narendran, of Neraly, the two men alleged to have been present at the "death-bed." Both warrants were executed and the two accused were produced before the Colombo Police Magistrate and remanded.

LARGE'S BIG DEMANDS.

GRAVE WARNING BY COL. JOHN VARD.

Mr. Joseph Cross, of Accrington, presided on July 1st at Lamington over the annual conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions. In a Presidential address he claimed that Trade Unions should have been given the sole administration of unemployment benefit under the new Act. He urged that every industry should be responsible for its own unemployment.

In the course of some further remarks he said that to talk about red revolution was silly nonsense. (Cheers.) The people of this country could have the kind of Government they wanted. The workers missed their opportunity at the last election. If they were prepared for the next, they would miss it again. (Cheers.)

A discussion took place on a resolution demanding a statutory 40-hour week, during which Colonel John Vard, M.P., said: "The state of tension between different classes in industry could not continue for ever, and the breaking down would come unless they stabilized at some point the advantage they had gained by the more or less of the last few years. The exact number of hours' work, trades were 47½ in 1917, 42½ in 1918, 40½ in 1919, and 38½ in 1920. The Statutory limitation of the hours of labour to forty-eight per week would be a great step towards stabilizing the position. I am not unduly anxious to see a Government like this, which is a great opportunity, may be quite willing to drop forty-eight hours and go back to fifty or more when they get the whip hand and find a chance of using our new claim as a reason for not giving statutory effect to the old one of forty-eight hours. Having such a chance to deal with as those at the head of this Government, we ought not without full consideration to give them the chance of backing out of the agreement that there should be a statutory limitation of hours of labour to forty-eight."

Mr. John Hill, in reply, said he was satisfied the Government had no intention of going through with the Forty-eight Hour Bill. They had already announced that they had no intention of doing so. The resolution was adopted and the conference adjourned.

HEALTH AND SANITATION IN HONGKONG. JOINT REPORT.

BY THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

The following is the concluding portion of the joint report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Medical Officer of Health.

DISEASES.

Respiratory Diseases.

The total number of deaths from diseases of this nature was 3,049 (2,681 in 1918) of which 74 were among the non-Chinese population. Of these 1,018 occurred in infants under one year of age.

Pneumonia was the cause of 548 deaths (604 in 1918) 34 of which were non-Chinese, and 133 of which occurred in infants under one year (91 in 1918).

Brachio-pneumonia caused 1,494 deaths (1,497 in 1918) 14 of which were non-Chinese, and 881 of which occurred in infants under one year (1,008 in 1918). The death rate among the Chinese from diseases of the respiratory system was 8.2 per 1,000 as compared with 8.0 per 1,000 in 1918.

Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis diseases was 1,637 and 40 of these occurred in non-Chinese. There were 1,013 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 987 Chinese and 26 non-Chinese, and 23 deaths from tubercular meningitis. The percentage of deaths from tuberculosis was 14.05 as compared with 12.2 in 1918.

Nervous Diseases.

Excluding the two infectious diseases, tetanus and cerebro-spinal meningitis, the number of deaths from these was 516 as compared with 577 in 1918. The deaths of Chinese infants from tetanus and convulsions were 270 and from meningitis undetermined 11, as compared with 218 and 29 in 1918.

Malaria.

The number of deaths from malaria during the year was 319 (308 in 1918 and 418 in 1917) of which all but 6 occurred in Chinese. Owing to the constant stream of immigrants and emigrants to and from the Colony it is impossible to form an opinion as to the number of these infections acquired in the Colony but it is certain that in a large proportion of cases infection was acquired outside this Colony.

Tables given in the Report show the distribution of these deaths in the Colony and the police admissions to hospital for malaria during the last nine and eleven years respectively.

Beri-beri.

There were 558 deaths from the disease during the year (564 in 1918). All were Chinese except 4 amongst the Japanese community.

Infectious Diseases.

The number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 1,011 (1,918 in 1918 and 918 in 1917). Of these 464 were plague, 87 small-pox and 368 cerebro-spinal meningitis (1,003 in 1918).

Tables II and III show the nature and distribution of these diseases.

Plague.

There were 464 cases as compared with 299 in 1918, 28 in 1917, and 38 in 1916. All but one were of Chinese nationality. The deaths numbered 429.

The numbers of rats caught and sent to the public morgues to be examined for signs of plague were for Victoria 76,790 and for Kowloon 37,411. Total 104,104 (103,841 in 1918).

In Victoria 243 were found to be infected with plague (0.24 per cent.), and in Kowloon 10,607 (per cent.). Last year 185 were found infected in Victoria and 18 in Kowloon.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

There were 368 cases notified as compared with 1,233 in 1918. Of these one was a European and one of another non-Chinese nationality. The remainder were Chinese. There were 204 deaths as compared with 988 during 1918.

Enteric Fever.

There were notified during the year 133 cases as compared with 247 in 1918 and 138 in 1917. The cases of European and American nationality were 20 (33 in 1918) and of other non-Chinese nationality 12 (28 in 1918). The remainder were Chinese.

As usual the disease has not been of the nature of a water-borne or milk-borne epidemic. The manner of acquiring infection is probably due in this Colony to (1) the eating of uncooked vegetables, (2) the eating of uncooked meat, (3) the eating of food by flies, (4) the contamination of food by flies, (5) the contamination of food by flies, (6) the contamination of food by flies.

Small-pox.

The number of cases of small-pox notified during the year was 4 (1 in 1918 and 1 in 1917). The cases were Chinese.

Scarlet Fever.

There were notified during the year 133 cases as compared with 247 in 1918 and 138 in 1917. The cases were Chinese.

Diphtheria.

There were notified during the year 133 cases as compared with 247 in 1918 and 138 in 1917. The cases were Chinese.

Whooping Cough.

There were notified during the year 133 cases as compared with 247 in 1918 and 138 in 1917. The cases were Chinese.

CHOLERA.

Forty-six cases were notified, including one European, forty-one Chinese, and four of other nationality. There were 42 deaths.

An epidemic of gastro-enteritis occurred during the year, of cholera type and while bacteriological evidence of these cases being cholera was wanting, they were regarded as being cholera and steps for disinfection, etc., were taken accordingly. There were 339 deaths ascribed to the disease.

Small-pox.

During the year 27 cases were notified (32 in 1918, 596 in 1917, and 712 in 1916), 19 cases were Chinese and 8 of other nationality.

Diphtheria.

Fifty cases were notified (115 in 1918). Of these 10 were of European, 30 of Chinese, and 1 of other nationality.

Scarlet Fever.

Twelve cases were notified, one was Portuguese and the remainder Chinese.

Intermittent.

The following numbers of burials took place in the various cemeteries during the year:—

General Cemeteries.

	1918.	1919.
Colonial	64	80
Roman Catholic	1,297	303
Mohammedan	62	69
Parsee	0	1
Japanese Crematorium	33	47
Sikh Crematorium	15	31
Jewish	1	1
Malay	0	1
Roman Catholic Mount	1,018	1,040
Total	1,478	1,840

Chinese Cemeteries.

	1918.	1919.
Mount Caroline	1,349	639
Kai Lung Wan	1,500	1,350
Tung Wah Hospital	5,600	4,779
Protestant	61	57
Eurasian	7	1
Aberdeen	273	216
Stanley	33	28
Shek O	9	1
Chinese Permanent Corps	41	69
Lamma Island	0	2
Hau Pui Lung	2,894	3,638
Sai Yu Shek	117	114
Sai Yu Shek (Christian)	10	15
Kowloon Tong	180	159
Chai Wan	507	193
Tai Shek Ku	0	8
Total	12,201	10,208

Disinfecting Stations.

At these stations in Victoria and Kowloon 39,924 articles of clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected during the year (35,063 in 1918).

The disinfecting apparatus in Victoria was in use on 214 days and that in Kowloon on 65 days.

In addition 10,720 articles were washed and 23 public vehicles disinfected.

Public Bath Rooms.

The following table shows the numbers of persons who have used the four public bath houses during the year.

District.

	1918.	1919.
Wanchai (men only)	144,818	123,741
Second Street (men and women)	470,075	431,634
Shantung (men and women)	54,186	54,212
Shantung (men and women)	54,186	54,212
Total	717,933	669,738

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulances can be procured at any time of the day or night from the disinfecting stations at Tai Ping Shan in Victoria and Yau Ma Tei in Kowloon (telephone numbers 263 in Victoria and K44 in Kowloon).

Ambulances are also obtainable in Victoria from the Eastern and Western District Sanitary Offices.

At the above-mentioned stations coolies for ambulance work are available at any time.

There are many other places from which ambulances may be obtained in emergencies but as there are no coolies of the Sanitary Department stationed at these, it is necessary for the police to obtain volunteers or engage street coolies for these ambulances when required.

A List of such places is given.

A motor ambulance belonging to the Saint John's Ambulance Society is kept at the Fire Brigade Station (No. 5 Police Station, Hong Kong). Telephone Number 600. Driver and attendants are available. During the year the ambulance was used 100 times in Hong Kong and 345 times in Kowloon.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The following table shows the number and results of analyses made during the year.

No. of samples examined.

	1918.	1919.
Milk	171	166
Beer	7	0
Brandy	4	0
Gin	1	0
Port Wine	4	0
Sherry	2	0
Whisky	14	0

The milk samples were submitted for analysis by the Sanitary Department and the others by the Police.

Three convictions for selling adulterated milk were obtained.

Principal Civil Medical Officer.

W. W. ELLIS, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

FULL COURT OF APPEAL CHINESE SHIPPING ACTION

The Full Court of appeal, consisting of the acting Chief Justice, (Mr. Justice Gompertz), Mr. Justice Skinner, Turner, and Mr. Justice Wood, heard an interesting Chinese shipping action yesterday, in which Fung Yung Chan, appealed against a judgment given by the acting Chief Justice (Mr. Gompertz) in favour of Wong Lam Sang and Chan Tso Hing in connection with the non-fulfilment of a contract in regard to the sale of the *Kung Hung*.

Mr. W. H. Drummond, instructed by Mr. W. R. Hind, appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood, appeared for the respondents.

The appellants ask that a judgment, given on June 16th, 1920, be set aside and that a new trial be had on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the weight of the evidence and that since the date of the judgment it had come to the knowledge of the appellants that the steamship *Kung Hung* was attached by the Magistrate of the Hoi Fung district, in the province of Kwangtung, prior to the date of the alleged agreement for sale, and the respondents have shown that such evidence could not, under reasonable exertion, have become known to the appellants prior to the date of the said judgment; that Mr. Justice Gompertz had improperly admitted in evidence under this action, evidence of the fact that respondents were entitled as principals to claim on a Chinese document, dated January, 10th, 1919, which was signed by Chan Tso Hing, in which he was described as the owner of the *Kung Hung*. In the Court below the respondents were defendants in the action brought by Wong Lam Sang and Chan Tso Hing, in respect of the purchase of the vessel, running between Hongkong and San Mi. Plaintiffs alleged that the defendants agreed to purchase the vessel for \$78,000, but failed to do so, thereby causing plaintiffs to suffer damages to the extent of \$21,547.

Judgment in the Court below was in favour of plaintiffs.

Mr. Drummond, in outlining the case, asked their Lordships' permission, at the outset, to take the three grounds of appeal separately, because if he succeeded on the third point it would be unnecessary to go on with the other two. In order to prove the third ground it was necessary to sub-divide the argument into three heads; the first being to prove that the evidence was improperly admitted in the court below, and to do this, it was necessary to take a point not taken in the Court below.

Mr. Potter objected to the point being taken at all as the plaintiff had no right to argument on that point. Mr. Potter contended that the argument now set up was inconsistent with the case set up in the Court below.

Their Lordships agreed and upheld the objection.

In regard to the second point—that of fresh evidence—Mr. Potter contended Mr. Drummond's claim that he could introduce a document obtained from the Chinese Court as evidence.

This objection was also upheld, as Mr. Drummond was unable to conclusively prove ownership.

Mr. Drummond continued for the rest of the afternoon to argue the first point. The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

ELECTRIC FAN STOLEN. FROM BANK STAFF PREMISES.

At the Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing an electric table fan, valued at \$30, from No. 37, Conduit Road, quarters occupied by the staff of the Bank of Taiwan.

The defendant denied the theft. He said that on Saturday he met a friend who invited him to go to the house in question to see another friend. Arriving at the house, they found no one in, and witness's friend suggested that he should carry away the table fan. He refused, and the friend took it himself. When they got to Conduit Road, the friend gave the fan to him and told him to go and pawn it. He did so.

Inspector Blackman, who prosecuted, said that the defendant was employed by the Chinese electric store, which was engaged to fit up the house with electrical fittings. He was among workmen who were sent to the house as an employee of the electric store. He went to the house on Saturday and told the No. 1 boy that he was taking the fan to the shop for repairs. The boy allowed him to do so. On Sunday morning, when the defendant did not bring the fan back, the No. 1 boy went to the store to make enquiries, and discovered that the fan had not been taken there. He reported the matter to the police, who made enquiries and traced the defendant. A pawn ticket relating to the fan which he had pledged for \$17 was found on him. At the time of his arrest, the defendant said that he had only \$7 out of the proceeds. His friend, he alleged, had the other \$10.

Mr. Smith sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

THE JOYFUL LIFE SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle in his sermon at the morning service at St. John's Cathedral, on Sunday, said:

Let us take as the basis of our meditation the opening words of the collect for to-day, "O God who declares Thy Almighty power most chiefly in showing mercy and pity."

In our collect we have so many thoughts condensed in a few words, that unless we pause over them, as we pray them, and think out exactly what they mean, we are not likely to understand them fully and so shall miss much of their value.

It suggests much to say that God declares His power chiefly by showing mercy and pity. If a person has no power he evidently cannot show mercy and pity, though he may feel it. In our Empire one of the highest prerogatives of the Crown is the right to pardon the criminal condemned to death. The words of the collect seem to suggest that sin presents a real difficulty to God in His dealings with the world. Sin is the breaking of the laws of God, and God's law cannot be broken with impunity. You cannot attempt to evade the law of gravitation and expect to escape the consequences. You cannot break the sanitary laws of God and not suffer for it; you cannot live in foul air and drink impure water and expect to have a healthy body. And to break God's moral laws is even more serious than to break His natural laws, and so the consequences of breaking them must be even more serious, and the provision of a remedy for breaking them is even more difficult. That remedy entailed the death of Jesus Christ. Before our Lord's death upon the cross He prayed that it were possible the cup of suffering might pass away from Him, but it was not possible, so He suffered and by His Death He, the representative of humanity, won forgiveness for us all.

Now God can forgive us our sins if He sees we have a penitent heart, and He does forgive them.

"Showing mercy and pity," says a writer on the collect, "fastens the mind on God's action towards the sinner rather than on His sentiment. Yet even here there is a distinction; the two words mercy and pity do not represent exactly the same idea. God's mercy moves Him to pardon sinners; His pity moves Him to help them."

Great then is the difficulty of showing mercy and pity to those who break God's laws. He has found a way to do so. There seems to be inherent in man a tendency to think of God with fear. Perhaps that is the result of the origin of the religious sense, which is perhaps to be found in the working and propitiation of the spirits of the dead. The fact at least is certain that man has a natural tendency to think of God with fear. To a certain extent that is right; "Fear God," is a Christian precept. But we must not allow the fear of God to overshadow the love of God. We must fear to break God's laws, but our chief thoughts of God must not be fear but love. We are His children and He is our Father, and the child who fears his father more than he loves him, is in a sad way. The Jews feared God, but while the early Christians had a fear of God, what chiefly characterized them was their love for God and their neighbour. That was what they had learned from Jesus Christ, and it ought to be the same with us. We should think of God with thoughts of love not of fear. "Perfect love casteth out fear." The attitude of God to the sinner was shown by our Lord in the well-known parable of the Prodigal Son. The father in the story was yearning after his lost son all the time and when the son returns the father receives him with open arms; that shows us God's way. He is a loving Father who delights in showing mercy and pity. That was the aspect of God's nature that Christ specially revealed to the world: Men had come to hold certain ideas of God before Christ came, but they had not learned to consider Him primarily as a loving Father. The Jews had learned to look upon God as righteous. In opposition to the gods of the heathen who delighted in cruelty and oppression, they had come to regard Jehovah as the God of righteousness. And Jesus Christ confirmed this idea of God. The Greeks had come to believe in God as a God of beauty, and our Lord confirmed this idea of God. Again behind all the gods of Rome, some of the ablest Romans had reached a belief in a God of Law and Order, and this idea was also confirmed by Christ. God is righteous; He is a God who finds expressions in all that is beautiful, His works by Law and Order, but all that

still leaves out the essential relation of God to His creatures, and that it is which Christ has taught us: God is Love. God is our Father. He delights in showing mercy and pity. That is what Christ has taught us. That is the essential message of the Gospel. But it was not long before Christian men began to put too much emphasis on the fear of God and to ignore His love, or at least not to dwell upon it.

When the conversion, so-called, of the Emperor Constantine brought many heathen ideas into the Church, the fear of God was widely preached in the Church. Augustine, who never got over the influence of his heathen youth, did much to increase the tendency to fear God rather than to love Him. The middle ages, partly from ecclesiastical greed, and partly from the poetic fancies of men like Dante laid more and more stress on the fear of God, and less and less upon His Love. Then in modern England we had the writings of Milton, which have done much to popularize false fears of God, and to represent Him as a dread and mighty King rather than the loving Father of whom Christ spoke. I remember when I was a little boy there was an old clergyman who used to terrify us by lengthy and detailed descriptions of the tortures God had prepared for those who disobeyed Him, and the result was that one's childish mind came to regard God and the Devil as two beings who were always on the look out to ruin one. The result would probably have been in my case as in so many others, a thorough aversion to religion altogether, had it not been that others taught me of God as a loving Father, and they showed me something of the joy of feeling and knowing His love.

In the case of many men who have given up the practice of public worship one finds that they have been brought up with those terrible Calvinistic ideas of God as a King with unlimited power, who is on the look out to punish any infringement of His rules and regulations.

They have known nothing of the love of our Heavenly Father. They have no experience of the joy which comes to those who trust in the love of God.

Even amongst professing Christians people one often finds that their religion hardly touches their lives. The fact that God in His Father has never been fully realised, so they do not turn to Him voluntarily in every difficulty or danger or temptation or sickness.

If every Christian realised and acted upon the belief that God declares His almighty power in showing mercy and pity, we should all lead such happy healthy lives that the world would soon become Christian, because it would see that we Christians have a treasure which the world cannot give and can never take away.

How many people wreck their own happiness and often spoil the lives of others by giving way to worries. They worry about their business, about their money, about their health, about their family, and a dozen other things, and that is just what the Christian should never do. "Be not anxious," said our Blessed Lord. "Come unto me all that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." And He does. Let us try to grasp as a living permanent reality the fact of God's love for us His children. If we do that it will drive away our worries. Let us realise that God is in the world, that He is the creator and sustainer of all the forces and the beauties of nature. "The work that is done upon earth, He doeth it Himself." The presence of God in the world is the personal presence of the Divine Father. He is never far away from us. He knows everything about us, and is always ready to show His mercy and His pity, and to change our worries into joy. We are far too apt to think and speak of the Christian life on earth as a heavy and wearisome burden, which can only be carried because we hope for a happy life in the world to come.

But that is a great mistake. True, the happiness of the world to come, which all we can imagine now, but the joy and refreshment our Lord promised us begin here and now. And the child of God who realises his Father's presence and his Father's love, feels the joy of Heaven already shining in his life, while all nature reminds him of God.

From above us and from under,
In the ocean and thunder,
Thou predestinest to the wonder
Of the pagoda, to be
For a moment we may guess Thee
From thy creatures that confirm Thee
When the moon and evening bless thee,
And thy smile is on the sea.

Then from something seen or heard,
Whether 'twere a softly stirred
Or the speaking of a word
Or the singing of a bird
Cares and sorrows cease,
For a moment of the Spirit
Falls the rest that maketh whole
Falls the endless peace.

O the hush from earth's annoy
O the hush, O the joy
Such as priest and singing boys
Cannot sing or say,
There is no more pain and crying
There is no more death and dying
At for sorrow and for sighing,
These shall flee away.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT YAU MATI. EXEMPLARY SENTENCES

Two Chinese living at No. 178, Portland Street, Yau mati, and a woman living at No. 177, were charged at the Magistracy yesterday, with the unlawful possession of two knives, two daggers, one revolver and five rounds of ammunition.

The weapons were found by the police in a cubicle occupied by the defendants. At the previous hearing, the two men denied all knowledge of the knives and daggers, while the woman said that the revolver and ammunition were left in her custody by a friend. On Saturday, evidence of the discovery of the weapons was given, after which the Magistrate reserved his decision until yesterday, when the defendants repeated their previous statements.

Inspector Caygill, who prosecuted, asked the Magistrate to take a serious view of the case, in view of the fact that two shooting and stabbing cases had taken place in Yau mati recently. The revolver, which was found in the woman's cubicle, had had two shots recently fired from it, and, for all he knew, it might have been the revolver which was used in a recent shooting case in which two shots were fired, but, of course, he could not prove it. He received information of an armed robbery contemplated by the male defendants, and had to take immediate action, by raiding the house without a warrant.

The Magistrate convicted the defendants. The Inspector then produced a letter written by a man in Canton, claiming the weapons as his. The Inspector said that this man had to leave Yau mati hurriedly after the defendants' capture, in order to evade arrest.

After reading the letter, the Magistrate (Mr. Hutchison) remarked that this man would be an interesting person to get hold of.

Inspector Caygill: Yes, but he is gone. The two male defendants were sentenced to six months' hard labour each, while the woman was given the option of a fine of \$250 or three months. She elected to go to jail.

OPIUM DIVAN RAIDED. ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN THE DRUG.

A Chinese woman was charged at the Magistracy yesterday, with the unlawful possession of nine tins of prepared and Government opium.

The defendant admitted possession, but said that the drug did not belong to her. It was left for safe keeping in her house by a friend, a woman travelling trader.

Inspector Grant, said that he raided the defendant's flat in China town yesterday, and on a cockloft which the defendant admitted she occupied, he found the opium. Five tins were found in an ingeniously carved piece of wood which formed part of her bed, three tins in a basket, and one tin in the pocket of a coat which was hanging on the wall. The defendant said she had been here only a short time and did not know local regulations. She told witness that her husband was at sea. Witness had a strong suspicion that the flat was being run as an opium divan, as the other rooms in the house were all laid out for the purpose of opium smoking, and there were several people actually smoking opium on the premises when he raided it. In the cockloft he also found two opium pipes. Mr. Hutchison imposed a fine of \$800 or, in default, three months' hard labour. The drug was confiscated.

TRADE RIVALRY. A HIRED BRAVADO

At the Magistracy yesterday, Mr. B. L. Potter, appeared to defend a Chinese charged with assaulting another Chinese in Fat Hing Street, West Point, on Saturday.

Inspector Willis said that the wounded man was an assistant barber. He left his master's employ, recently, and started a rival business next door. The master, it was alleged, became angry at this competition, and employed the defendant to assault the complainant. The defendant met the complainant in Fat Hing Street on Saturday, and having picked a quarrel, hit him on the head with a hammer, causing an ugly wound which necessitated five stitches.

The Magistrate (Mr. Hutchison) remanded the case until Wednesday, fixing bail in the sum of \$50.

PICK-POCKET'S MISFORTUNE RUNS INTO CONSTABLE'S ARMS.

At the Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was charged with picking the pocket of another Chinese in Connaught Road Central, and stealing \$70 in notes. The complainant said that he was looking at a shop window when suddenly he felt a tug at his coat. He turned round and grabbed the defendant who had some money in his hand, but absence dropped the notes.

The witness released the defendant, in order to recover the notes, as he discovered they belonged to him and the latter ran away. Witness gave chase, and the defendant ran into the arms of a constable who was coming from the opposite direction. The defendant pleaded mistaken identity. The Magistrate (Mr. Smith) sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

BARGAIN SALE

FOR

TWO DAYS ONLY

IN OUR

MEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,

August 17th and 18th.

Celtex Cellular Vest and Drawers	Per Suit	\$2.00
Black Cotton Half Hose, Morleys	" Pair	.75
Striped Cotton Shirts Summer Weight	each	3.50
Soisette Shirts do.	"	2.50
Pyjamas Cotton	" Suit	2.50
Boots, Sizes 9, 10 & 11	" Pair	10.00
Ties Wide End, Fancy	each	.75
Peacocks Military Socks and Heels	" Pair	1.50
Merella Pyjamas All Wool	" Suit	8.50
"BVD" Vest and Drawers Soisette	"	3.25
Summer Underwear very thin, various shades	"	2.25
Viyella Shirts, all sizes	each	5.00

Leather and Leather bound suit cases—25% Reduction.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

15

DICK'S PATENT PACKING

(UNIVERSAL SIZE)

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

HONGKONG.

[469]

JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

117

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS

GENTS' OUTFITTERS SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT IN

A VARIETY OF MATERIALS

TIES TIES

BATSWING-FOUR-IN-HAND

A LARGE SELECTION

ALWAYS SHOWING

WASHING-BOW-TIES.

15

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

AMERICAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

WON BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

Toledo (Ohio), August 14th.

The Englishman Ray has won the American Open Golf Championship by 304. The Americans Burke and Diegel, and the British players Hutchinson and Vardon were bracketed with 306.

AMERICAN WIRELESS.

PRESS RATE OF 10 CENT A WORD.

Washington, August 14th.

The Naval Communication Service begins tomorrow when commercial private press messages will be accepted for transmission to France by wireless.

The commercial rate will be the same as the cable rate.

The Press rate will be 10 cents per word. Messages will also be acceptable for other European countries, via the Lyons radio station.

WORLD'S PRESENT TROUBLES.

SEEKING HELP FROM QUAKERS.

London, August 13th.

Representatives of China and Japan, including Dr. Nitobe, the assistant secretary of the League of Nations, and representatives of European countries have commenced a conference with the Quakers' All Friends Society in London to-day with the object of considering the nature of the basis of the Friends' Peace Testimony and its application to the needs of the world at present.

CROWN PRINCE OF RUMANIA.

ARRIVAL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, August 13th.

The Crown Prince of Rumania has arrived here from Honolulu.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE POLISH SITUATION.

PEACE AFTER CAPTURE OF WARSAW.

Berlin, August 14th.

The Commander of the Fourth Bolshevik Army has informed a German Pressman that a Polish Soviet, was formed at Bielestok on July 20th, and will proceed to Warsaw after the capture of the capital, and from there they will conclude peace with the Soviet on the basis of self-determination.

POLES RESTORING EX-GERMAN FORTRESSES.

The *Lodz Anzeiger* reports that the Poles are restoring the ex-German fortresses of Graudenz and Thorn and are organizing resistance on the Vistula line.

POLES EVACUATE SOLDAT.

Berlin, August 14th.

The Poles have evacuated Soldat.

POLISH DELEGATES LEAVE FOR MINSK.

London, August 15th.

The *Weekly Despatch* correspondent at Warsaw has wired to the effect that the Polish Delegates left for Minsk yesterday morning.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN PARIS.

FOUR CASES, ONE DEATH.

Paris, August 14th.

Four cases of bubonic plague (one death) have been reported. It is hoped to prevent the spread of the disease.

TO IMPROVE CONDITION OF GERMAN MINERS.

ALLIED COMMISSION MEETING AT ESSEN.

Paris, August 14th.

The Allied Commission is meeting at Essen for the purpose of investigating the means of improving the German miners' conditions in accordance with the Spa Coal Protocol.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE ENDED.

OVERSEAS BISHOPS LEAVE.

London, August 15th.

A number of overseas Bishops are returning from the Lambeth Conference by the *Aquitania*.

LABOUR SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT.

London, August 14th.

To-day the *Weekly Despatch* confirms the fears of growing unemployment. It has collected information from industrial centres and says that the Liverpool ship-building outlook is very gloomy. The dockers and electrical trades are already badly affected. Thousands are out of work. Similar reports have been received from Hull, Burnley, and South Wales.

IRISH MAYOR HUNGER-STRIKING.

London, August 15th.

The Lord Mayor of Cork who was arrested on August 13th, has gone on a hunger-strike.

THE ENTENTE.

MR. GARVIN'S VIEWS.

London, August 15th.

Mr. Garvin, writing in the *Observer*, states that the French action in regard to General Wrangel has made it impossible for Great Britain to go to actual war on any issue connected with Poland and has almost thrown the whole of the East European game into Mr. Lenin's hands. The Entente must be revised; there must be union, freedom and goodwill. The recent relationship has been a union of fete.

SOCIALIST UNBELIEVER IN "DIRECT ACTION."

Bristol, August 15th.

A socialist named H. Keadman (Hyndman), speaking at a meeting of the National Socialist Party said he did not believe in "direct action" because people who would not go to a ballot would not go to a barricade.

ASHES OF NIKOLAEVSK VICTIMS.

RELATIVES REFUSE TO ACCEPT THEM.

One of the surprising ways in which the organization of the Japanese army moves may be inferred from the unflinching regularity with which the remains of those who are killed in the field—no matter how low may be their position in the army—are sent to their relatives either in the form of cremated ashes or hair of the head, says the *Japan Advertiser*. There are instances of those who fell in the siege of Port Arthur where their remains failed to reach their relatives but these cases are more an exception than a rule. Of course, there have been some who were inclined to cast suspicion as to the genuineness of the alleged remains but so long as the relatives of the deceased, who are, after all, the most interested parties in such matters, are willing to accept them in good faith there can be no necessity to go deeper into the matter.

NONE SURVIVED.

The Nikolaevsk affair appears to have given rise to a rather awkward incident owing to the "manufacture" of remains of deceased people. The relatives of some naval officers, for instance, were quite puzzled at the circumstances, and, officially given of the war in which their men died at Nikolaevsk though so far as they are aware there were none who survived the disaster to tell the tale. The relatives were further surprised when they received in due course what purported to be the mortal remains of their kinsmen and some of them have openly raised their doubts as to the genuineness of the alleged remains.

REASONS FOR ACTION.

The remedy as to the doubtful nature of the alleged remains had preceded their arrival and some of the relatives of the deceased, especially those of Lieutenant Colonel Ishikawa, refused to take the remains offered them saying that no remains can exist without first discovering the body of which no notice has been received. Owing to the existence of a similar feeling among the Mito relatives the commander of the Utsumiya Division sent his adjutant to Mito and in the presence of the relatives and newspaper men he made an explanation to the following effect: "Of the 310 officers and men killed only the bodies of Lieutenant Tanamoto and 50 soldiers were identified. When the Imperial messenger arrived at Nikolaevsk all the unidentified bodies were collected and cremated after prayers had been offered by Buddhist priests and as it is certain that these contained the bodies of the unidentified men their relatives are asked to receive them in faith. If they object to receiving them, and the adjutant, they will have to be buried in the common military cemetery."

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FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

STEAMER SUNK NEAR SUMATRA.

NINETEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

Singapore, August 16th.

The steamer *Stephen* was sunk between Penang and Sumatra. Eight passengers and eleven of the crew were drowned. The 21 survivors were landed at Sabang.

SIR BELLBY ALSTON RECEIVED BY THE KING.

London, August 14th.

His Majesty the King received Sir Bellby Alston on his appointment as British Minister at Peking and invested him with the order of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

SELLING A FLEET.

THE LAST CHAPTER OF INCAPACE DEAL.

London, August 15th.

Lord Inchcape has completed the achievement of disposing of the 198 steamships which last year he took over from the Government, says the *Morning Post* of July 1st. The sum involved was £38,000,000. Not only is the magnitude of the transaction marvellous, but what is almost equally surprising is that the charges incurred in carrying it through amount to the relatively meagre sum of £2000. Not a penny of profit has accrued to Lord Inchcape or to any of the firms with which he is associated.

In a letter which he has just communicated to the various purchasers of this huge fleet of vessels Lord Inchcape writes:

"The charges incurred for clerical help, printing, postage, telegrams, etc., in connection with the purchase and sale of 198 steamships, involving £38,000,000, have amounted to £2000, equivalent to one sixteenth part of 21 per cent."

No gain has been made by my firm, my companies, or myself through any of the transactions, no commission of any description has been taken or paid, and the sales have, in every instance, been made to the highest bidder. Where more offers than one at the same price were received the offer of the would be purchaser who had the better claim to replenish his fleet owing to war casualties was accepted.

HISTORY OF THE TRANSACTION.

This is the concluding chapter in a great transaction. Its beginning goes back to the war and the months which followed the Armistice. The terrible losses which the German submarine campaign made on British mercantile tonnage forced the Government to embark on a large programme of merchant shipbuilding on their own account. The principle of the standard ship was adopted in order to hasten construction. The work was pushed on with all the speed and energy which the resources of the shipyards and of labour would permit. Accordingly, when the Armistice arrived the Government found themselves the owners of a vast mercantile fleet.

In March, 1919, the position as regarded standard ships was that 200 had been delivered and of these 146 were working under Government charter, and 54 had been sold to private owners. In addition, 200 were under construction, having been ordered before the Armistice but not completed. Frankly, the possession of these and other commercial vessels, invaluable as they were to meet the terrible stringency of the war, was bound in time to become an embarrassment to any Government. Shipping is a highly specialised business, calling for knowledge, experience, and watchfulness of a hundred and one factors in the commercial conditions of the world. No department of bureaucrats can possess the alertness of mind and swiftness of decision that are required to control a fleet of cargo steamers.

RELIEVING THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord Inchcape's action relieved the Government and the nation from this prospective embarrassment. Taking counsel with leaders in the shipping world, in which he himself is an outstanding figure, he offered to take over great blocks of shipping from the Government, accepting the financial risk. It was a courageous move, inspired by the firm conviction that State ownership was a shackle on initiative, and that by private enterprise alone could the future of British shipping be secured. His offer was accepted. The transaction has now been successfully carried through to the finish. The vessels have been distributed among the shipowners of this country. A vast amount of mercantile tonnage has been naturally absorbed.

In carrying out this achievement, which brought him no financial gain, Lord Inchcape has received in full measure the goodwill and confidence of the shipping community. In the past few months very little has been heard in public of what was known as the Inchcape deal, but so large a transaction has required a vast amount of detailed adjustment. The more one studies it, the more one is impressed by the fact that the incidental charges came only to £2000.

UNITED STATES ALIENS.

More than two and a half millions foreign-born residents of the United States are waiting to go back to the land of their birth, according to Mr. D. A. Baker, superintendent of the Department of Immigration. Lack of steamship passenger facilities, unimproved conditions in Europe and currency devaluation are some reasons of their being unable to return to their homes. Of those who have gone to Europe with the intention of settling there, a large majority returned to the States within a few months, owing to the high cost of living in Europe.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO. LTD.

An extraordinary meeting of the above Company was held at the office of Messrs. Gordon & Co., yesterday, the 16th inst., and was attended by Messrs. T. Mainland (Chairman), E. J. Giff, A. C. Leith, G. G. Airtable (by his proxy E. J. Giff), A. Butts, T. F. Hough, M. S. Northcott, R. Hancock, and P. Teaser.

After the acting secretary had read the notice calling the meeting,

The Chairman said: "Gentlemen—Before we proceed to the business of to-day I wish to express and put on record our sense of the great loss we have sustained through the death of Mr. A. G. Gordon. Mr. Gordon was the founder of this Company and his firm were the General Managers. I am sure you will all join me in expressing our sympathy with his widow and children in the great loss which they have sustained through his death. The present meeting has been called as a consequence of the death of Mr. Gordon. Mr. Gordon's firm, Messrs. Gordon & Co., were, under the terms of the Articles of Association, General Managers of the Company. Messrs. Gordon & Co. is now being wound up, and as a consequence it has become necessary to vest the management in Directors. For this purpose the Consulting Committee have caused entirely new Articles to be drafted and this draft has been opened to the inspection of members, as is expressed in the notice calling this meeting. These Articles are drawn in an up-to-date form and are as brief and simple as possible. I will now put the resolution set out in the notice calling the meeting for the purpose of adopting these new Articles in the place of the old."

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution: "That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be, and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company, to the exclusion of and substitution for all the existing articles thereof."

Mr. Hough seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman intimated that a general meeting would be held on 6th September next at noon.

NEW INCOME-TAX LAW IN JAPAN.

EXPLANATION BY THE AUTHORITIES.

With reference to the new Taxation Law passed by the Diet in the extraordinary session just closed, the Taxation Office authorities make the following statement concerning the features of the new law:—

"The minimum individual income subject to taxation were formerly ¥500, but the limit is extended to ¥900 according to the revised system, with the following grades of rate:—"

Amount of Old Rate Revised

Income per Annum. Rate.

Up to 800 34 34

Up to 1,000 30 30

Up to 2,000 20 20

Up to 3,000 20 20

Up to 10,000 20 20

Up to 30,000 14 14

Up to 100,000 14 14

Up to 300,000 14 14

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

SURRENDER OF GERMANY'S LARGEST AIRSHIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 14th.

What is this coup of it?

It is curious to note the comparative indifference of the public over the surrender of Germany's largest airship, the L71.

The huge raider, the last word in Zeppelin construction was piloted across the North Sea and came to ground at Pulham with scarcely any notice in the Press. Yet it was a quite notable event. For age long the surrender of L71 was more galling to German pride than even the handing over of the High Seas Fleet in 1918.

The German Navy was the Kaiser's creation and his joy. On the other hand the airships were the special pride of the people. Count Zeppelin's invention enabled them to obtain the mastery of the air at the time the war broke out, and although their aeroplane pilots were no match for our men, it is true that we did not produce an effective dirigible until after the Armistice.

The fact is that Great Britain never had had faith in the giant airship. The scepticism as to their ultimate value still exists and is likely to continue. I hear the question asked what is the good of L71 now that we have it safely housed on the Norfolk Broad? A convincing answer is not easy to find. From a commercial point of view there is little doubt that these craft cannot be made to pay. From the military standpoint they are expensive, and their usefulness is strictly limited.

It has been represented to me by important interests that it would be a very desirable thing if something were done to arrange a scheme for the training of a large number of Chinese students in this country. Something is done now in this direction, but it falls far short of what ought to be achieved.

It is obvious to anybody who gives thought to the subject that nothing could be better calculated to promote a true understanding between the two countries than the education of young Chinese in England. Other countries are alive to the advantages of this kind of personal relationship. The Americans are encouraging Chinese students to enter their schools. As is well-known the balance of the Borer indemnity still outstanding so far as the United States is concerned is being devoted to the training of young men from China; but as the British Government are not at all disposed to earmark any money due to them from this source some other means of finding the necessary funds would have to be discovered. The question is whether the money could be provided by people on your side, looking at the outlay as a business proposition.

At the moment there are 600 Chinese students in France undergoing their training there, at the expense of the French Government. These ought surely to be doubled that number here, having regard to the immensity of British interests in China; for it is reasonable to suppose that students returning home would spread a knowledge of British modes of thought and action of British history and tradition, and of the ideals represented by the British Empire.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT are much perturbed over a new method of worrying them which certain classes of their constituents are daily using. Of late it has become the custom for persons and organisations engaged in agitation for one thing or another to make their appeal in the newspapers. They state their facts and arguments just how they like, and pay for the publicity, needless to say, at full advertisement rates. At the bottom of these announcements bidding for popular support a little coupon is generally to be found with the instruction: "Cut this out and sign it, and then post it to your Member." It is propaganda pure and simple.

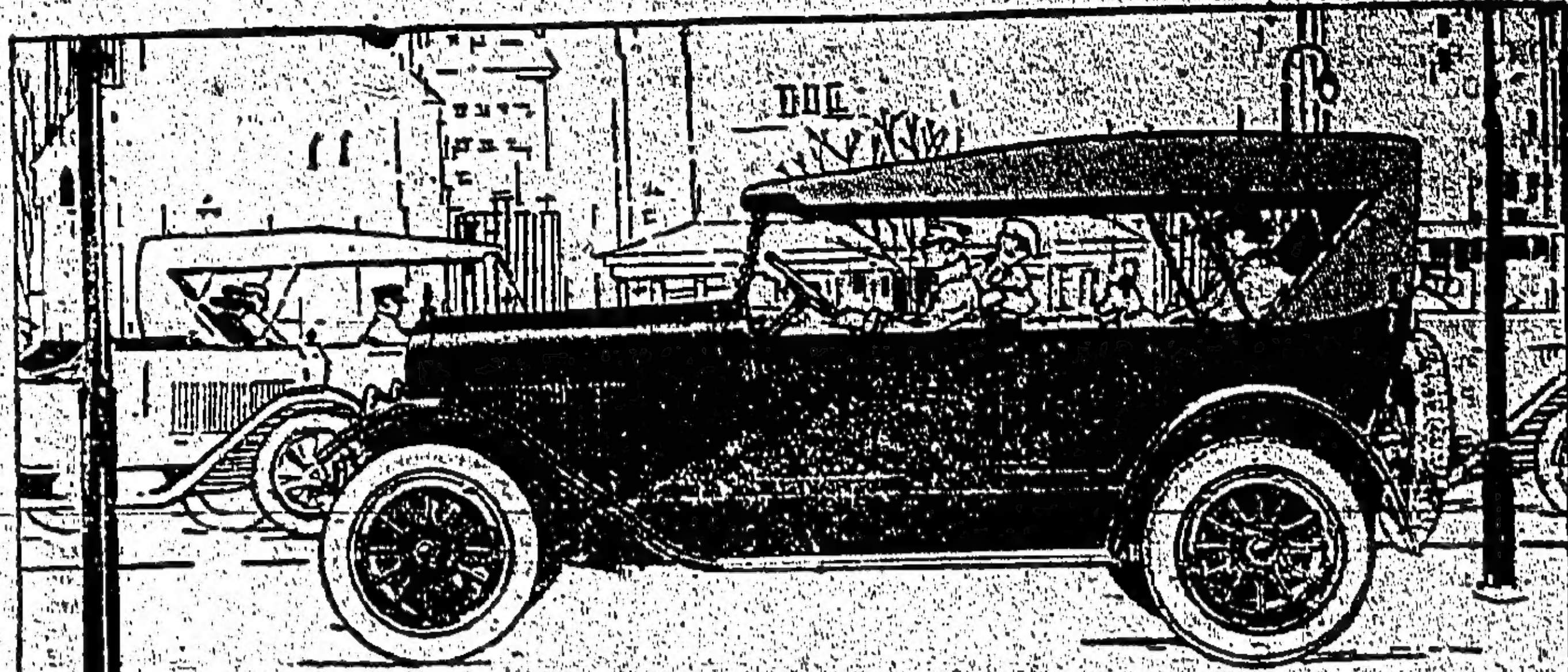
There has been done in respect of quite a large number of subjects of public concern, in recent months—over the Passafort campaign, for instance, the treatment of Armenia under the Peace Treaty with Turkey, and at the moment with regard to the Excess Profits Duty.

In the result Members of Parliament are becoming annoyed. I learn of one member who received 200 coupons by the first post a few mornings ago. He considered it his duty as a matter of courtesy to acknowledge the coupon received from each of his constituents, and apart from the labour involved the postage of 200 postcards amounted to £2. The galling part of it is that this is obviously manufactured agitation, but most members are afraid that if they ignored such communications altogether it would cost them votes at the next election. And they are being swamped with these hated coupons practically every week.

STUPIDOUS FIGURES.

A great deal of interest has been aroused by the publication of the concise summary which Mr. Chamberlain has laid before the House of Commons to explain the financial position of the country at the present time.

This statement, which is entitled "Command Paper 177," shows that our pre-war debt stood in 1914 at £214,922,000. To-day it has reached the total of £7,897,900,000, but as a counterpoise to this vast sum there is the surplus of £1,721,100,000, which total is included in the sum of £6,176,800,000. India owes us £21,000,000, and the Dominions £119,500,000. The nation's "war assets" are valued at £2,831,200,000, and "other assets" at £20,343,000.



KING EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES

This year's models retain all the mechanical excellence which has given the King a world reputation for reliability, and offer one hundred new refinements in chassis and body. The most economical car for its power built in America.

Four body models.

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.
38 Canton Road, Shanghai

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Export Department, 152-154 West 72nd Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.



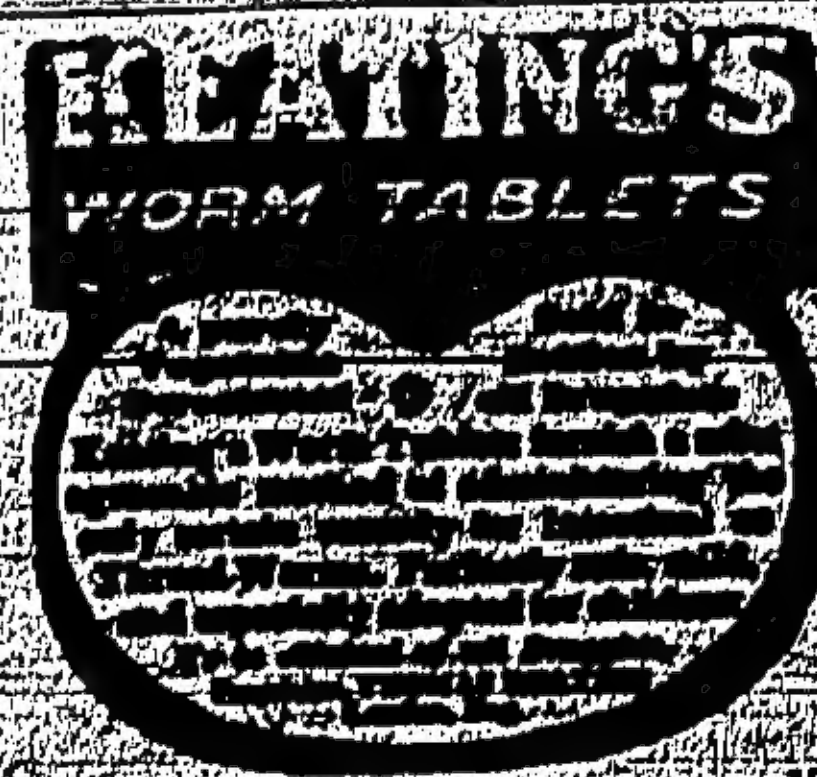
ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU-BUSSAN KAISHA

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41, PRATA LANT, HONGKONG.
From the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch Daysprings.



THEATRE ROYAL

THE QUANTS

are appearing again on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th and 20th AUGUST, with an entire change of Programme.

Plans now Open at MOUTRIE'S

1344

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2832.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2832.

FLAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, August 17th, 1920, at 2.15 p.m. at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND
EFFECTS.

Also

4 cases Window Glass—Green Colour.

4 cases Window Glass—Light Brown Colour.

2 cases Window Glass—Yellow Colour.

2 cases Window Glass—Light Blue Colour.

Size of the above Glass 30" by 90" inches.

Manufactured by Charles H. Ross & Co., Birmingham.

10 Rolls each 60 Yds. Yellow Canvas.

60 Arrolite-burns 95 per cent. Arrolite 95 per cent.

Gasoline or Kerosene—very useful lamp.

1 case Chloride of Calcium.

120 dozen Calvert's 20 per cent. Carbolic Soap.

10 cases Coco and Milk.

20 cases Laundry Soap.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.

KELWAY & SON,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Cable—KELWAY, LONDON.

CUTICURA HEALS BURNING-ITCHING

Breaking Out On Face. Very Painful. Did Not Get Any Sleep.

"I had a breaking out on my face that was very painful. It began like a pimple, and when it came to a head water ran down my cheek and everywhere it touched it burned terribly. I did not get a bit of sleep with the itching and burning."

"I saw an advertisement for Cuticura and I thought I would try them. I found great relief with the first application, and one box of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap healed me." (Signed) Mrs. Mary M. Day, 31, Cherry St., Sheffield, Eng.

With an apparent tendency to skin troubles you should use these fragrant emollients for toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

See in Ointment 1/4 and 1/2 lb. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Price 1/6 each. Cuticura Soap 1/6 each. Cuticura Ointment 1/6 each.

Write for free literature to J. C. Cuticura, P.O. Box 100, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

THE MENACE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a warning signal for trouble to be met undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words—"It is only indigestion!" Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—yet one which has been proved times out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—is Beecham's Pills.

This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. The signs are well known. They include—biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, failing appetite and other ailments (many of indigestion). Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion. Be Good. Healthy by taking

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold in boxes, 1/6 each. 1/3 each. 1/2 each. 1 lb. each.

Write for free literature to J. C. Beecham, P.O. Box 100, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Price 1/6 each. Beecham's Pills 1/6 each.

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PERSIA'S SORRY FLIGHT: BRITISH POLICY BLAMED

The special correspondent of *The Times* in the Middle East writes from Teheran on June 20th:—
Yoush-ed-Dowleh, the Persian Prime Minister, offered his resignation some days ago, but the Shah has not yet accepted it. His reasons seem to be his inability to meet the Court's financial requirements and the difficulty of coping with the military situation in Northern Persia owing to the impossibility of obtaining any answers from London.

I understand that nearly two months ago the Prime Minister, with British military approval, put forward a scheme for immediately concentrating the available military resources from Isfahan and elsewhere in a Persian expeditionary force for the north, but as he was without funds he requested Great Britain to agree to finance the expedition immediately out of promised Treasury advances. No reply was ever received. In the meantime the situation has grown worse and the Jangalis have joined the Bolsheviks.

It is one instance among many of the apparent lack of co-ordination in our Imperial policy. While the Foreign Office and the War Office, the Government of India and the Treasury conduct a lethargic debate the point at issue disappears in a new and generally a worse situation. It is easily comprehensible that they must limit their military commitments in Northern Persia, but if simultaneously the Treasury treats Persia on the strictest strip-motherly lines it is difficult to see what becomes of Britain's supposed policy, or what mutual benefits there are to show from the Anglo-Persian Agreement.

The impending resignation of the principal Persian author of the Agreement, following on the departure of Sir Percy Cox, raises large issues. Yoush-ed-Dowleh is undoubtedly the ablest administrator in Persia. If he had been supported, he could have put into effect the Anglo-Persian Military Committee's Report. If the difficulties with the Court could have been arranged he was prepared to summon the Majlis (Persian Parliament), and the Bolshevik menace brings him fresh support. A Cabinet more Nationalist in colour, but willing to continue the Anglo-Persian Agreement, is now being sought. If found, such a change would probably ensure fresh elections, involving the further postponement of the Majlis and an indefinite delay in giving effect to the Anglo-Persian Military Report. But undoubtedly the Agreement needs popularizing, and it will expire unless the Nationalists extend it support, to which, on its merits, it is entitled. One of the objections offered to it—namely, the absence of a time limit—can doubtless easily be met. The situation with which the new British Minister is confronted is exceedingly difficult, and he is entitled to all possible support from London. Lord Curzon's well-known statement of interest in Persia should assist in overcoming the delays caused by other Departments.

84-17

RIP VAN WINKLE'S CHANCE.

"GOOD WAGES" OFFERED TO SOUND SLEEPERS.

This surprising advertisement appeared the other day in the *Times* Personal Column:—
Required, healthy person able to sleep during the day, no work, but good sleeper essential; good wages; retirement, followed by the name of the Shetland United Knitwear, Howbery Avenue, E.C. It was not, as probably most readers believed, a joke or a hoax. Mr. Abel-Harry who speaks on behalf of the knitters, assures us that the advertisement is a perfectly genuine, and that persons are wanted who can sleep for five or six hours during the day to demonstrate that with a single garment of pure hand-spun Shetland wool covering them it is impossible to feel or take cold.

As to the prospect of finding healthy persons able to sleep, as it is proposed they shall sleep during the day in exhibition rooms in various parts of the country, Mr. Abel-Harry is very hopeful. When he was an officer in the Army he noticed that men often slept for several hours after a route march, and he believes that there are many persons who, by rising early in the morning and taking a few hours' vigorous exercise—either roving, cycling, or walking—will be able to sleep soundly in his exhibition rooms from dawn till four every day. Already some two hundred men and women, including a number of ex-officers, have agreed to sleep for as many hours every day as the Shetland knitters wish.

FEES FOR ADVICE.

IF BY LAWYERS, WHY NOT BY PARSONS?

A writer in a prominent London morning paper says: Dr. Percy Dearmer has been putting forward the interesting proposal that persons in these days of clerical impoverishment, should charge a modest fee of three and fourpence for advice rendered. Certainly the average layman has not the remotest idea of the various kinds of letters which the postman drops into the clerical letter-box. Here are a few lines which the writer of this paragraph received the other morning from a correspondent in far-away Colorado: "I would like to know a Christian English girl. Can you help me out? I am thirty years old, have served two years in the U.S. Army, but am physically sound. There are not many girls in some of our towns, and I seem to get into those kinds of places. I am a little bashful, too, as I don't know many. Please let me hear from you and I will tell you more."

There was no stamp enclosed, and the writer of the letter was quite unknown to the recipient of it. How much, one wonders, would Dr. Dearmer expect from a client like this? Three and fourpence!

870

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"MAQUAN"
8th September
10th October
Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all
Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
Freight rates and further particulars apply to—
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For particulars apply to—

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON — — — — "KANRAS" — — 10th Sept.

LONDON — — — — "SWAZI" — — 30th Sept.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Carriers.

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General Agents

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail

SWATOW AND HONGKONG	"CHIN HUA"	On 17th Aug.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"CHIN HUA"	On 17th Aug.	5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIN HUA"	On 18th Aug.	Noon
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAI FONG"	On 20th Aug.	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 31st Aug.	4 P.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SUI YANG"	On 31st Aug.	10 A.M.
MANILA, Cebu & ALLOLA	"TAMING"	On 31st Aug.	6 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent service, accommodation, Ample space, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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"HAIKONG"	—	Dep't. 10 A.M. TUESDAY, 17th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	—	Dep't. 10 A.M. FRIDAY, 20th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"HAIKONG"	—	Dep't. 10 A.M. TUESDAY, 24th Aug. at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hanoi Pier).

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DEPARTURE	Arrive	DEPARTURE	Arrive
SS. WEST HIKKA	Aug. 20th	SS. WEST HIKKA	Aug. 22nd
SS. VINTA	Sept. 1st	SS. VINTA	Sept. 1st
SS. WEST HIKKA	Oct. 1st	SS. WEST HIKKA	Oct. 1st

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Ton	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,500	18th Aug. 11th Night	Madras, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	5,000	20th Aug.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"PLANNY"	7,400	26th Aug.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,000	17th Sept.	Madras, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" 7,000 18th Aug. 11th Night Madras, Rangoon & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERS" 4,000 17th Aug. 4 P.M. Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KHIVA"	9,000	21st Aug. 1st Sept.	Shanghai & Japan
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,000	1st Sept.	Shanghai & Japan

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

These Intelligible... The... All... Passengers and... Office up to Noon of the day preceding sailing.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments... For further information, please apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

"ALPHABET" (Call Marseilles) Tuesday, 19th Sept.

"ALPHABET" (Call Marseilles) Tuesday, 19th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CHICAGO MARU" Thursday, 26th Sept.

"CANADA MARU" Tuesday, 24th Sept.

HOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" Monday, 22nd Aug.

"LUZON MARU" Tuesday, 24th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHIKI MARU" Wednesday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service, cargo to Melbourne and Sydney, passengers to Melbourne.

"KURASHI MARU" Friday, 26th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service, cargo to Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, and other ports in the U.S.A. in connection with other lines.

"AFRICA MARU" sailing Marseilles Friday, 20th Aug.

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS

"BUREAU MARU" Wednesday, 1st Sept.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Korea, and America.

"HONOLULU MARU" Thursday, 26th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS, BUNKER

"MARU MARU" Monday, 20th August.

KHILUNG & SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers

will be employed on the route to and from Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and other ports.

TAKAO & SWATOW & AMOI

"TAKADA" 7,000 18th Aug. 11th Night Madras, Rangoon & Calcutta

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINTO MARU	22,000	Sept. 8th
PERMA MARU	9,000	Sept. 17th
KOMEI MARU	20,000	Sept. 30th
SHINRYU MARU	20,000	Oct. 12th

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Through by TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th
SEIKO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

35

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 10,000	On or about 17th Aug.
	"ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000	On or about 4th Sept.

MARSEILLE, VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"AMAZON" 10,000	On or about 20th Aug.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 10,000	On or about 6th Sept.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

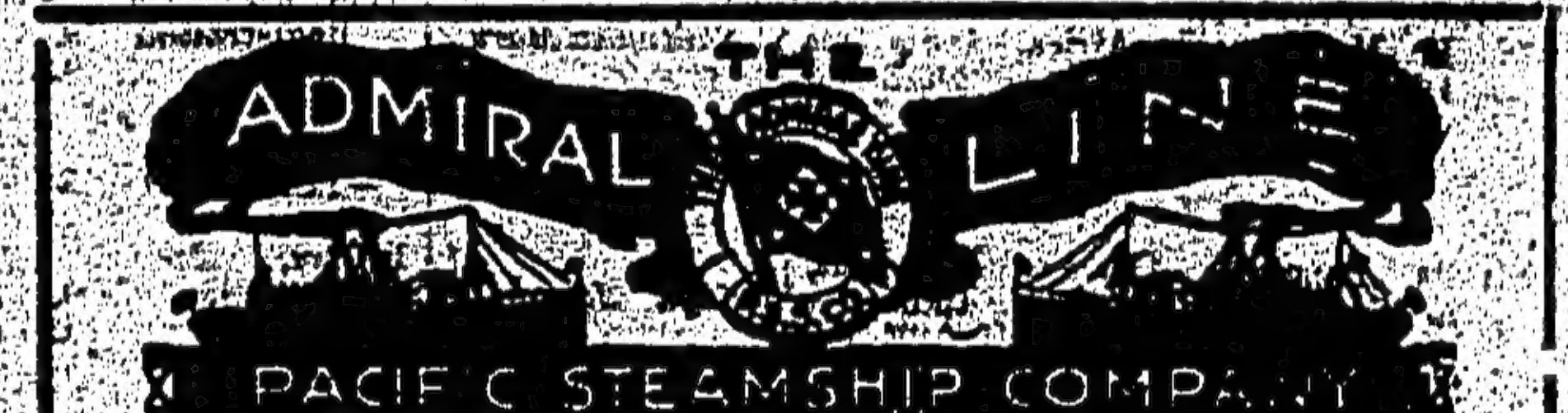
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